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The People's Korea

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Unusually Outrageous SR-Flights over DPRK: 'Possible Consequences' Warned of

High-flying photo-taking SR-71s have openly intruded into the DPRK air space on 46 times till Mar. 5, from the beginning of this year, the official KCNA disclosed.

Acts of aerial espionage against the DPRK by the U.S. spy planes have been committed repeatedly since the beginning of this year. The figure is over twice the comparable period of last year.

The increase is sharp in particular since the Americans and south Koreans started their joint war maneuver codenamed "Team Spirit '82" on February 13. During 20 days from Feb. 13 to Mar. 5, acts of aerial espionage numbered as many as 18, compared with the same number in January.

Last year, SR-71 flights had several specific features: 1) identical flight time—largely 10 or 11 a.m. taking eight minutes; 2) first flying above Kosong, a port city just north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) from the East Sea, then changed their directions to the sky above the coastal waters off Sosura, near the DPRK-Russian border, then fleeing to the East Sea.

This year's SR-71 flight pattern is first marked by the frequency of the flights: Two or three times a day, compared with almost one every two days. For example, on Mar. 4 three air space violations were reported: Across the military boundary east of Kosong at around 11 hours 14 minutes; above the Kangryong Peninsula at around 11 hours 34 minutes; and across the military boundary above the sea off Tongchon at around 13 hours. Especially, SR-71 flight are outrageously deep in the air space of the DPRK, virtually above industrial belts areas facing on the East Sea coast of Korea.

In several cases, the American spy planes took different flight courses from their routine routes: Wonsan (Kangwon Province)-Hamfung (South Hamgyong Province)-Chongjin (North Hamgyong Province) route on Jan. 25; Musudan (North Hamgyong Province)-Chongjin route on Feb. 20; and Kosong (Kangwon Province)-Tongchon (Kangwon Province) route on Mar. 4.

An SR-71 at Kadena AFB in Okinawa (From the Feb. issue of the Japanese monthly "Koku (aviation) Journal")

Gen. Han Sends Protest

Pyongyang's Senior Member to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) declared on Mar. 6 that acts of aerial espionage against the DPRK by U.S. spy planes SR-71s numbered 17 since Feb. 13 when the massive U.S.-south Korea combined war game dubbed "Team Spirit '82" opened.

In a letter sent to Rear Admiral James G. Storms, Senior Member of the U.N. Forces side to the MAC, Major General Han Ju Gyong charged the U.N. side with committing two air space violations by a high-speed reconnaissance plane.

The Senior Member of the Korean People's Army-Chinese People's Volunteers side to the MAC said that a high-flying photo-taking SR-71 flew into the sky above the Kangryong Peninsula on the western coast of the DPRK "at around 15 hours 54 minutes on Mar. 5".

Reporting on frequent air space violations by SR-71s, the Major General also said that earlier, "at around 15 hours 34 minutes" the same spy plane flew into the sky above the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Prov. of the DPRK.

Maj. Gen. Han called the frequent acts of aerial espionage by SR-71s a "blatant encroachment upon the sovereignty" of the DPRK and a "grave violation of article 15 of the armistice agreement."

Pyongyang's Senior Member to the MAC condemned the U.S. for continuing acts of aerial espionage against the DPRK.

Acts of aerial espionage by SR-71s forced him to warn the U.S., "You must act with discretion, pondering over the possible consequences of your harebrained aerial espionage."

Editorial:

Something in the Wind

In Korea there is something in the wind, unnoticed as it is by the outside press. It will predictably happen very soon, the very thing the Americans and the south Koreans desperately want to see. They are under fire from all sides for their policy blunders and huge arms buildup at the expense of welfare funds.

This possibility is very real as it emerges from an analysis of latest American and south Korean moves. Depending on circumstances it will stop short of escalating into a full-scale renewal of hostilities. That, they believe in their scenario, will be enough to help rally public opinion back behind their policy conduct.

Any incident showing the alleged bellicosity of Pyongyang will provide a much-needed rationale for Japan to give security-related aid to Seoul. Washington is urging Tokyo to assume a greater military and security role regarding to the defense of their vital stakes in south Korea.

Over one year in office, both Reagan and Chon Du Hwan are very unpopular and not in firm control. Their economies are continuing their slide with no immediate recovery in sight. Their public perception is dangerously critical. An anti-nuclear movement is afoot throughout the globe.

The situation resembles the pre-poplar tree incident conditions and not so remotely the pre-Korean War circumstances. Two American presidents Ford and Truman masterminded those events. The Gulf of Tonkin incident is another case in point.

An unusually outrageous SR-71 flight pattern over Korea must lead any informed watcher to suspect a plot of American making. Normally, spy plane flights become frequent prior to the start of hostile operations.

Unlike previous patterns, SR-71 flights are deep within the territorial airspace of the DPRK and over or near its industrial belts on the East Sea coast. Almost twice daily, photo-taking high-flying spy planes are intruding into the DPRK airspace.

This is virtually a scandalous provocation to exhaust the long-standing patience of the DPRK. It is openly challenging Pyongyang to shoot down any spy plane or to retaliate.

Currently and in particular since a few months ago, both the Americans and the south Koreans are launching an extensive propaganda campaign to spread allegations about what they term "a north Korean blitzkrieg plan." They even allege that the "north Korean invasion" will come within one month.

There must be some sort of a shocking event, they theorize, to prove they are right. Otherwise, they will find their credibility totally gone. Of course, they are professional liars. In many cases, they tell a string of lies to rationalize their initial lie and are not worried about their public image. What is special now is that they want and need something to stay above water, a matter of crucial importance to them.

A frame-Pyongyang-up operation is already under way. First, the north Korean invasion allegations are being spread. Second, the so-called Canadian Chon Du Hwan assassination attempt case is being portrayed as the work of Pyongyang. The case is similar to the once much-publicized Libyan hit-man team allegations which eventually disappeared, after serving the purpose of Reagan. Pak Jung Hi and Kennedy were killed by their fellow countrymen. An abortive assassin who attempted on the life of Reagan was also an American.

Third, the "tunnel discovery" is again being played up as another evidence of the alleged north Korean war readiness. Fourth, the largest-scale three-dimensional war maneuver "Team Spirit '82" is already one month in operation throughout south Korea. For the first time in 13 years, the Americans conducted a 14-ship exercise in the East Sea with an eye on the East Coast area of the DPRK.

Fifth, Reagan in his FY 1983 budget message to Congress stressed American combat capability improvement for a Korean contingency. A legal mechanism is under study to transfer war material worth $2 billion to south Korea on a crisis basis.

Given this picture, there is a strong likelihood that the Americans and the south Koreans will provoke a major incident.

As Pyongyang warned in its recent statements, the Americans and the south Koreans must think twice over "a possible consequence" arising therefrom. Their test-war scenario as being carried out in the "Team Spirit" war games will not work.

Seoul Officials Involved In New Rice Bribery

Another bribery scandal has been uncovered in connection with rice dealings with the U.S., posing a serious problem to the Chon junta.

According to foreign press reports, several south Korean officials are said to have received a $6 million overcharge on the sale of U.S. rice to south Korea.

The case, simmering since last October, took on new proportions recently when charges of a bribery scheme that American and European rice dealers are alleged to have paid off south Korean officials, sounded alarm bells in U.S. Congress.

Two rice cooperatives in California, of late, have sued a San Francisco exporting firm and a Switzerland-based company, arguing they conspired to bribe south Korean officials or share with them the $6 million overcharge for awarding the contract.

In the lawsuit which was filed on Mar. 4 in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco claimed that kickbacks were paid to members of the south Korean Office of Supply to exclude the plaintiffs in the export of California rice to the buyers in south Korea to secure further rice sales to the office.

According to the plaintiffs, as part of the alleged conspiracy, two defendants, Pacific International Corp. and Agroprom S.A., charged a price substantially higher than the market price of rice in south Korea to use the overcharge to pay "certain individuals" in the Office of Supply "for the favor of securing the sale."

From June 1972 through Feb. 1981, south Korea bought about 2.8 million metric tons of California rice.

The civil suit charges that the two rice traders agreed last month to ship 130,000 tons of rice to the south Korean supply agency at a price "substantially higher than the market price... to the detriment" of the interests of the south Korean people, and that the Office of Supply agreed to pay the inflated prices.

It is recalled that Mr. Connel, President of the controversial Pacific International, was, in the late 1970s, one of those investigated in connection with the shady dealings of Tongsun Park, a south Korean businessman who was accused of acting as an agent of the south Korean junta under former strongman Pak Jung Hi.

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Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (6)

III. Socialist Transformation of Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

After the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, the task of transition to a socialist revolution was placed before the Korean people. The transition to the socialist revolution started in the Republic already when the People's Committee of North Korea was established in February 1947 as a government of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The first stage of the transition required the socialist transformation of production relations. At that time, the forms of the Korean economy were socialist form, small-commodity and capitalist. The socialist economy included state-run industries, consumers' cooperative societies for distribution and credit which were organized in May 1946, and farmers' banks and cooperative associations. In 1949 the socialist sectors accounted for 90.7 percent of the total industrial output (state-run industries 85.5 percent, cooperative industries 5.2 percent). Small-commodity economy consisted of farms and handicrafts industries in cities. These accounted for 1.5 percent of the total industrial output as of the end of 1949, and private farms occupied 91.4 percent of the total agricultural production. Of course, small-commodity economy was prevented from capitalist development, as the socialist economy dominated the Korean economy. However, since small-commodity economy is based on the private ownership of the means of production, there was a possibility of its being developed into capitalist forms. The capitalist economy consisted of private trade and industry. In 1949 these private sectors accounted for 7.8 percent of the total industrial production. These small figures were due to the fact that under the Japanese colony, national capitalists had been strongly suppressed, and were also the results of Land Reform. The percentage of the capitalist economy was small, but there still remained capitalist exploitation. In order to construct a socialist economy, small-commodity economy and the capitalist economy had to be eliminated.

The socialist reform of the means of production was fully carried out after the Korean War (1950-1953), on the basis of the preconditions prepared in the period of peaceful construction (1946–1950) and during the Korean War. Socialist reforms were completed in August 1958.

1. Cooperativization of Agriculture

Need to Cooperativize Agriculture

Land Reform liberated peasants from the feudal relations of production and exploitation. However, Land Reform did not change the characteristic feature of Korea's agriculture—private farming —, and could not do away with the roots of exploitation and poverty. Agricultural productive forces were still fettered to privately-owned land. This situation naturally required a socialist reform of agriculture. In short, socialist cooperativization was needed.

This requirement became more urgent for the Korean people particularly after the Korean War. The first reason was that, during the war, there were signs that capitalist relations of exploitation in agriculture were aggravating.

Land Reform dealt a heavy blow at rich farmers. However, they still remained in the rural areas and relations of exploitation in different forms were found there. Some new rich farmers appeared, too.

A small number of peasants who became wealthy after Land Reform, became usurers, some employing laborers and other doing side business in shady ways.

The problem of exploitation by rich farmers became more serious during the Korean War. War damage made the living of peasants more difficult. Some rich farmers strengthened their relations of exploitation in collusion with vicious merchants. Even though Land Reform banned the sale and purchase of land and even though it liquidated the tenant farming system, class differentiation among peasants was unavoidable as long as agriculture was based on small-scale farming. The key measure to eliminate the element of exploitation was to transform its material base, private farming, into socialized farming.

During the Japanese colonial days, the force of rich farmers was very weak. For example, rich farmers accounted for only 6 percent of the total rural households, even including peasants with over 2 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare)of land and peasants who owned over 3 *chongbo* and tenanted part of their land. Actually, rich farmers reached only less than 6 percent of the total number of farming households. After Land Reform, or in 1946, land owned by rich farmers comprised only 3.2 percent of the total arable land, with their production accounting for 5.6 percent of the total agricultural output and with rich farmers' households for 2-3 percent of the total rural households. After Land Reform, new rich farmers appeared, but they decreased in number in the peaceful construction period.

In 1946-1949, rich farmers' landholdings showed no change in area, but their scale in the production decreased to 5.4 percent from 5.6 percent. In addition, just after the Korean War, their households accounted for only 0.6 percent of the total rural households or decreased to one-third of the pre-war figure. However, this decrease did not necessarily mean that their force weakened. After the war, their acts of exploitation became more frequent and vicious.

The second reason was that the national economy which had been destroyed during the war, had to be rapidly developed.

The industries which were mostly socialized by nationalization, could develop in a planned and balanced way. However, this was not the case with agriculture. Though the state guided agriculture, agriculture could not but develop spontaneously, since it was small and private. In order to ensure a balanced development of all the fields of the national economy, this gap between industry and agriculture had to be narrowed down. Particularly, after the war, rapid agricultural development was needed to supply raw materials to industries and to raise the people's lowered living standard.

However, as a result of the three-year war, agriculture suffered from shortages of man-power, cattle and farming implements. It was difficult to reconstruct agriculture on the basis of private farming. Though the state took several measures to help agriculture during the war, for instance, setting up farming implements and horse and ox leasing stations, means of productions were still found insufficient on the farms. Some farms which had enough land, were in short supply of labor, while other which had enough labor, did not have enough land to cultivate. There was an imbalance between land and man-power.

In order to solve these problems and to raise agricultural production, the only way was cooperativization.

The cooperativization of agriculture was closely related to the problem of poor farms and that of the worker-peasant alliance. This is the third reason.

As a result of Land Reform, class differentiation among peasants greatly changed. The landlord class was liquidated and rich farmers received a heavy blow, while poor peasants and tenant farmers became middle farmers thanks to the distribution of land, cattle and means of production. This turned more than half the rural population into middle farmers.

However, some peasants were still in poverty and were oppressed by rich farmers, because they did not have enough land and means of production. Immediately after the war, poor farmers came to account for 40 percent of the total rural households. The poor peasants were the most important ally of the workers. It was feared that if they continued to live in poverty, the worker-peasant alliance and a people's democratic system would not be strengthened.

For the solution of the problem of poor peasants, too, cooperativization of agriculture was urgently needed. Cooperativization was also essential for the strengthening of the democratic base of Korea for accelerating Korea's socialist development.

Preconditions for agricultural cooperativization were prepared during the Korean War. Province-run farms were developed; farm implement leasing stations were increased in number; cooperative societies increased and peasants' political consciousness was heightened.

State-run and province-run farms had been developed during the war. Of course, they were built on land confiscated by the state in the period of peaceful construction before the war, together with livestock farms and orchards. These farms were further developed during the war.

The government paved the way for their development by proclaiming in June 1951 its decision to expand state-, province- and county-run farms. After that, state- and province-run farms increased in number to 213 in 1953 from 15 in pre-Korean war days, or in area to about 57,000 *chongbo* from about 6,000–7,000 *chongbo*.

In 1950–1953, farm machinery stations increased from 5 to 15. The number of tractors (15 horsepower) those stations had, jumped from 149 to 500.

Cooperative societies were widely organized during the war, too. Since, labor and cattle were short, peasant organized various cooperative organizations for farming, including traditional cooperative cattle service groups and cooperative labor service groups, on the basis of mutual assistance and mutual cooperation.

Some of these organizations temporarily worked only in the busy farming seasons, others worked throughout the year, some were not only for farming but also for side jobs, and other operated in many different ways. These organizations developed into side business cooperative societies according to the government policy of February 1953 on establishing side business cooperative societies.

These societies were small in number, but they were engaged in general farm work, which operating live-stock farms and many other side businesses of peasants. These societies were the roots of cooperative farms, roots which grew during the war.

As of July 1953, rural cooperative societies amounted to 174 which consisted of 72 side-business cooperative societies and 102 agricultural cooperative societies, comprising a total of 2,400 rural households.

Relations of forces in the countryside also became favorable for the cooperativization of agriculture. Through their experience in the war, peasants heightened their political consciousness, while counter-revolutionary forces were isolated.

The power of rich farmers was also weakened as a result of war damage and class struggle. On the other hand, through their life, many peasants came to realize that they could no longer live with the former way of farming. Particularly, for poor peasants, cooperativization became the most urgent problem after the war.

(To be continued)

A part of Pyongyang just after the Korean War (1950–1953).
During the war, Pyongyang was completely destroyed by air raids. About 428,000 bombs were dropped into Pyongyang whose population was 420,000. One Pyongyangite received more than one bomb. Not only Pyongyang but also other parts of Korea were severely damaged. Destroyed factories and enterprises numbered 3,700 and damaged farmland totalled 370,000 hectares. About 28,000,000 residential quarters were bombed to ruins together with more than 6,000 cultural facilities.

Tokyo National Juche Seminar Celebrates 70th Birthday of President Kim Il Sung

A National Seminar on the Juche Idea to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was held on Mar. 6 at the Japan Education Hall, Tokyo and on March 7 at the Sohyo Hall, Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works.

These meetings were attended by scholars, men of culture, workers, youth and students from all parts of Japan from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south, more than 1,200 in all. Also present there were guests from India and Bangladesh.

A National Seminar on the Juche Idea to celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was held on March 7 at the Sohyo Hall, Tokyo. (The second-day sitting of the seminar)

The national seminar opened with an opening address by Hanawa Fujio, Secretariat of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works.

Miyagawa Takeo, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and professor emeritus at Kanagawa University, spoke on behalf of the sponsor.

He was followed by Asukata Ichio, Chairman of Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan; Ichikawa Makoto, Member of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification of Korea; Kajitani Yoshihisa, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association; and Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan *(Chongryun)*.

Congratulatory telegrams and messages addressed to the seminar were read. They were from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences; the Central Committee of the Korean Association of Social Scientists; Kim Il Sung University; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan *(Sohyo)* and Chairman of the Japan Teachers' Union; Shimizu Isamu, Member of the House of Representatives; Hasegawa Shozo, Member of the House of Representatives; Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the House of Councilors; Nakagawa Nobuo, a critic, and others.

Then, a keynote report was made by Higashitani Toshio, President of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for Study of President Kim Il Sung's Works, on "We Congratulate President Kim Il Sung on His 70th Birthday and Let's Disseminate the Juche Idea More Actively."

He said in the report that it is necessary to regard the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung as the shining record of a distinguished leader of people, because of the long period in which he has wisely led the revolution and construction, because of the many feats which he has done for history and mankind and because of his influence on developments in our time. He also stressed that the birth of President Kim Il Sung is the greatest national joy of the Korean people.

Referring to the problem of Korea's reunification, he strongly supported President Kim Il Sung's proposal to reunify Korea through establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal made at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This proposal completely accords with the three-point principle and is the most reasonable and realizable proposal in view of the present reality of Korea and its geographical conditions, he said.

He strongly appealed to the participants to support actively the proposal for reunification through establishment of the DCRK, any time, any place, to fight the "two Koreas" policy and to unfold more vigorously the solidarity movement with the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

A report was made by Vishwanath, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Secretary-General of the Indian Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and Chief Editor of "Indian Times," on "The Juche Idea Is a Genuine Banner of the Nation and the Liberation of Man."

A commemorative lecture was given by Minobe Ryokichi, Member of the House of Councilors, on "Born of the People and Always Together with the People".

He deeply impressed the participants by a very interesting story about his meeting with President Kim Il Sung and about his personality.

At the seminar, a special report was made by Inoue Shuhachi, researcher at the International Institute of the Juche Idea and a professor at Rikkyo University, on "The Juche Idea Is the Guiding Idea in the Age of Independence."

The meeting closed after a cultural performance by Korean school students, a piano solo by Asakawa Haruo and a congratulatory performance by the Tokyo Culture Circle.

The second-day meeting of the seminar opened with a speech by Kaji Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh and Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, on "The Juche Idea Is the Idea That the Revolution in One's Own Country Should Be the Center of All."

Study reports were made by Yokobori Shoichi, Secretary-General of the Chiba Prefectural Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and Chief Secretary of the Chiba Prefectural High School Teachers' Union, on "The Glorious History of the Revolutionary Activity of President Kim Il Sung"; Tani Chikashi, Member of the Standing Committee of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism, on the "Ideological and Theoretical Feats of President Kim Il Sung"; Nada Takashi, representative of the Shikoku Liaison Council for the Study of the Juche Idea, on "President Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Guidance Method"; Yoshii Yuko, *Secretary-General of the Osaka* Liaison Association for the Study of the Juche Idea, on the "Succession of the Revolutionary Cause of the Juche Idea"; Kamiyama Misao, Chairman of the head office of the Okinawa district of the All Japan Garrison Forces Labor Union, on the "Juche Idea and Korea's Reunification."

At the seminar, letters to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il were adopted.

A closing address was made by Ogami Kenichi, Secretary-General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

After the seminar, a reception was given in celebration of President Kim Il Sung's birthday.

* * * * * * * * *

Major participants were as follows:
(No special order is observed.)
Kamakura Takao, professor at Saitama University
Kobayashi Sangei, professor at Ibaraki University
Shinkawa Shiro, professor emeritus at Hokkaido University
Seki Hiroharu, professor at the University of Tokyo
Mitsui Tametomo, professor emeritus at Tokyo Metropolitan University
Miyajima Hisashi, professor at Gakushuin University
Yoshimoto Maaki, professor at Hosei University

2nd National Juche Seminar Held in San Jose

The second national seminar on Juche of Costa Rica was held recently at San Jose with prominent political and academic figures present, the KCNA reported on March 6.

Those attending the seminar in the Costa Rican capital included Prof. Guillermo R. Cordero, vice-President of the National University of Costa Rica and William Reuban Soto, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica.

The Juche seminar was under the joint sponsorship of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and local study groups.

List of New SPA Members

The elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 28, 1982, were successfully carried out at all the constituencies throughout the country in accordance with Regulations on the Elections of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central Election Committee reported as follows after examining results of vote confirmed and submitted by the constituency election committees for the elections of Deputies to the SPA of the DPRK:

Kim Il,
Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the DPRK, was elected Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at Chuchon constituency No. 508,

Kang Ryang Uk,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and Vice-President of the DPRK, at Taetaryong constituency No. 14,

Kim Jong Il,
Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at Songrim constituency No. 501,

O Jin U,
Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, was elected Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at Kosang constituency No. 169,

Li Jong Ok,
Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, at Paehwa constituency No. 472,

Pak Sung Chul,
Choe Hyon,
Rim Chun Chu,
So Chol,
Kim Jung Rin,
Kim Yong Nam,
Yon Hyong Muk,
Kim Hwan,
O Baek Ryong,
Chon Mun Sop,
Kang Song San,
O Guk Ryol,
Paek Hak Rim,
Members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea;
Ho Dam,
Hyon Mu Gwang,
Yun Gi Bok,
Cho Se Ung,
Li Gun Mo,
Choe Gwang,
Chong Jun Gi,
Kong Jin Tae,
Kye Ung Tae,
Choe Jae U,
Chong Gyong Hui,
Choe Yong Rim,
So Yun Sok,
Kang Hui Won,
Kim Gang Hwan,
Li Son Sil,
Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK;
Hwang Jang Yop,
Ho Jong Suk,
So Gwan Hi,
Secretaries of the C.C., WPK;
Hong Si Hak,
Kim Hoe Il,
Hong Song Ryong,
Kim Du Yong,
Kim Bok Sin,
Kim Chang Ju,
Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council;
were elected Deputies to the SPA at respective constituencies.

The information also made public the list of other Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly elected at constituencies.

The Deputies elected total 615.

Instability Marks Chon's 1-Yr. "Fifth Republic"

On March 3 south Korea observed what Gen. Chon calls the first anniversary of the "Fifth Republic" and as "dictatorial" and "precarious."

"Political Stability?"

From the beginning of the "Fifth Republic" Gen. Chon has taken a series of steps to build a facade of its "political stability" and conciliate criticism at home and abroad of severe political suppression as represented by the massacre committed in provincial city of Kwangju.

A package of what he calls "national unification proposals" is aimed at getting both Pyongyang and the world public to recognize the "Fifth Republic" as legitimate, since local support is not available.

It is also intended to start negotiation on perpetuating the division of Korea as "two Koreas."

The word "unification" is used, although there is no democracy or freedom in south Korea. The word is obviously ironic and shows the extent of Chon's despair over the lack of popularity.

His despair is well shown in the Mar. 2 "amnesty" which did not give any freedom to political prisoners including Mr. Kim Dae Jung. It is arrival as new strongman is to stop the restoration of democracy and reunification which might follow the death of the late Pak Jung Hi.

Another evidence of how precarious the junta of Gen. Chon is in the institution of over 100 fascist laws which make south Korea more repressive than under Gen. Pak. Among them are "the Law on Assembly and Demonstration," "the Law on Political Party", the "Five Labor Laws." Police forces were reinforced under the pretext of curfew lifting.

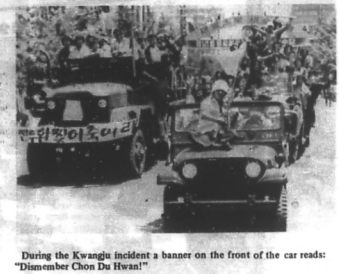
There is no freedom of the press, academy and assembly. Democratic figures are still in prison, with widespread, ongoing, systematic torture.

Generally speaking, dictatorship is a last resort used in maintaining the government when it is on the verge of collapse. An important element which threatens Gen. Chon is within the military the backing of which enabled him to seize power.

Rumors have been rife in Seoul since the beginning of this year that the military chain of command is still in bad shape. The disarray is due to the dismissal of the three prominent generals, his close associates.

Gen. Chong Dong Ho and Maj. Gen. Pak Se Jik were fired respectively as blue house chief bodyguard and the head of the capital garrison command. At the same time, Gen. Chon gave retired influential Gen. Ro Tae U a low-profile job as minister without portfolio.

In face of growing unrest within the military, Gen. Chon, of late, named his key advisers the two officers: a retired brigadier-general Ho Sam Su, and retired colonel, Li Hak Bong. They became the senior secretaries in charge of intelligence. The two are Gen. Chon's army aides during his term as defence security commander.



During the Kwangju incident a banner on the front of the car reads: "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

Discontent of former yusin followers who have been dismissed by Gen. Chon is another factor not to be overlooked. They include Kim Jong Pil, former leader of Pak Jung Hi's Democratic Republican Party, and Choe Ghy Ha, former president. They are said retaining considerable influence.

Dissident Forces

The democratic dissident forces, especially the students movement are a source of potential instability to Chon's "Fifth Republic."

The first year of the "Fifth Republic" was repeatedly marred by students protests which numbered over 80 at 20 universities, both national and private. And the number of students involved is estimated to reach at least 40,000.

Their main target was Gen. Chon's illegitimacy and their call was for his ouster. Their slogans included anti-American sentiments, "Yankee, Go Home."

For the moment, there is no report of any significant unrest among students, their anti-Chon protests may likely occur especially by the coming 2nd anniversary of the Kwangju incident.

The anti-Chon Christian community, comprising 6 million followers, remain still a major political force.

Well before the "amnesty," and breaking a two-year silence since Gen. Chon takeover, the Catholic Church's Justice and Peace Commission asked for the release of all prisoners of conscience. It signalled the church's new readiness to take up the domestic political cause.

Referring to the recent activities of the Christian community, the Mar. 12 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review wrote: "The plight of dissidents under detention has become a more serious issue in recent weeks, with Protestants and Catholics alike turning their attention to alleged police torture of arrested students. Petitions requesting investigation of allegations by students of beatings and water torture as a means of extracting confessions have been filed to the Catholic hierarchy headed by Cardinal Stephen Kim. These charges are periodically denied by the government, but the recent church revelations have added fuel to the fire of discontent."

Economy

Another factor of instability is in the economy. The recession which will eventually force broad masses of people to join the ranks of anti-Chon democratic struggle, shows no sign of recovery.

Aware of the ominous threat in the economic fields, Gen. Chon replaced the prime minister and four of the seven ministers dealing with the economy. However, the stop-gap measure, with no drastic structural reform planned, will not work.

The following factors show the state of the economy:

–The trade deficit sustained last year was tentatively tallied at $5,317 million, the largest figure since 1970.

–The foreign debts as of last year had grown to 54.7 percent of the 1981 GNP, reaching $33 billion against $6.1 billion.

–Foreign borrowings now mostly cover the principal and interest payments on old loans.

–The number of companies which sustained sizable deficits last year stood at 60 as against 1980's 48.

–The number of industrial firms decreased last year for the first time in five years due mainly to slackened business.

–Real wages of workers declined by 4.2 percent.

–Last year's total consumer price increase marked 12.6 percent from the end of 1980 with 1975 as 100.

–The local currency had been devaluated by 5.9 percent as of the end of last year compared with that at the end of 1980.

On Jan. 13 the Federation of Korean Industries announced that domestic business will continue to be depressed from the first month of this year, as production, domestic demand and export are expected to shrink. According to the 1982 Gallup Poll said that 42 percent of the south Koreans predict an increase in unemployment.

Students fight riot police by throwing rocks on the campus of Seoul National University on May 28 1981.

Tokyo Shimbun:

"Seoul's Continuing Economic Woes"

"The south Korean economy has no chance of recovery at the moment . . the economic reconstruction is not likely to be achieved easily," declared the Japanese daily "Tokyo Shimbun" on Feb. 28.

The following is a gist of the Feb. 28 article entitled "Seoul's Continuing Economic Woes":

The "Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan" started from the beginning of this year. However, the economy shows no sign of recovery at the moment.

Though the Economic Planning Board suggests that prices are likely to be stabilized, signs are that a business boom is slow in coming.

"Let's Halt Inflation" slogans are seen in Seoul City and the government calls on the people to end the inflation. But, economic reconstruction is not likely to be achieved easily.

The new economic plan envisages an average annual economic growth rate of 7.6 percent and a per capita GNP of $2,170 in the target year of 1986. ($1,636 in 1981, the Bank of Korea). In addition, south Korea's current account is estimated to record a deficit of $3.6 billion in 1986.

In order to achieve these targets, the Chon regime announced a package of several economic measures. However, the Economic Planning Board said that despite these measures to reflate the economy, business recovery is not forging ahead.

Exports increased to $2,290 million as of Feb. 19, up 10.4 percent from the same period a year earlier. Export L/C arrivals as of Feb. 19 totaled $2,270, a decrease of 9 percent from the same period of last year.

Though demand for credit has risen in agriculture, demand for funds for housing construction and energy-related industrial equipment is on the decline. Therefore, capital spendings on plants and equipment will slip further.

Meanwhile, according to the National Economist Federation, business recovery is forging ahead in the shipbuilding and electronics sectors. However, business continues to be sluggish in the petrochemical and automobile industries, an economic upturn is bound to be slow.

Seoul's economic analysts say that as the scale of public investments is smaller than defense spending and personnel expenses in this year's budget, it will take a long time for investments to achieve a desired effect.

The Chon Du Hwan regime proclaimed a "priority to price stabilization" policy. However, its drastic reflation measures will lead to price hikes and popular discontent is certain to mount. Economic analysts predict difficulty in which the government will meet in carrying out its economic measures.

KANGWON ILBO, JAN. 14

I am paying an educational tax

CHUNG-ANG ILBO, JAN. 30

New Updates in Brief

Following are articles carried in News Updates in Brief column of the latest edition of Korea Communique (February 22, 1982). –Editor

1.) "SKNLF" PRISONER DIES IN PRISON

An instance of neglect by authorities in South's Subdamnation Prison contributed to the death of prisoner LEE Jae-mun on November 22, 1981. In addition to the personal tragedy for Mr. Lee's family, his death serves to illustrate basic problems in the treatment of prisoners in general, and those under sentence of death in particular.

Readers will recall that Mr. Lee was one of two persons sentenced to death in 1980 for allegedly masterminding the so-called "South Korean National Liberation Front (SKNLF)." 73 persons in total had been tried under the Anti-Communist Law and National Security Law in connection with this case, following documented torture employed on each of the defendants. An analysis of the timing and nature of the case indicate beyond question that the bulk of the prosecution's charges were fabricated, in an attempt to draw a wide range of persons from the democratic movement into the case, thereby serving to intimidate others.

Family sources indicate that Mr. Lee had repeatedly asked for medical attention, complaining of severe pain in his abdominal area. Cursory examination in the prison infirmary failed to diagnosis what was apparently cancer of the liver, although Mr. Lee's body weight dropped from his average of 65 kilograms to 48 in October, a month before his qualified death. To date, the family has not received medical or autopsy reports confirming the reasons for his death. They were able, however, to retrieve his body, and held a funeral November 24.

Persons familiar with prison conditions in south Korea indicate the lack of timely medical attention in Mr. Lee's case is not typical. Repeated requests from a prisoner or his family for medical examination or treatment are routinely rebuffed by prison officials, with the line: "Our prison doctors will take care of it." It is only after direct appeals to the Ministry of Justice, combined with appeals to the real arbiter in such matters – the KCIA – that a more thorough exam or treatment may be forthcoming. The likelihood of this happening in the case of prisoners on sentence of death is extremely small, we are informed.

Prison conditions for all detainees are spartan, at best. On the excuse that those on sentence of death may attempt suicide, however, conditions are made even worse. Whereas they are moved from solitary into cells with other inmates, they are made to wear handcuffs 24 hours a day, through meals, sleep, etc.

Over forty other persons continue to serve long sentences in the SKNLF case, including Mr. SHIN Hyang-shik under sentence of death. Petitions for their release, for the release of all political prisoners, and for improved conditions in prison are needed.

2.) 'P.R.' AMNESTIES CONTINUED

Yes, another amnesty. As with the previous four amnesties announced with fanfare in 1981, the probational release at Christmas of 1,113 persons failed to deal with the underlying structure through which so many were incarcerated to begin with. It also repeated the claim that Pres. Chun's "lenient" behavior would contribute to the building of "national harmony." With existing prisons filled to capacity; with new facilities under construction to house thousands more; and with the number of prisoners held for reasons of conscience and democratic political activities on the rise... the claim sounds increasingly like a **hollow public relations act.**

3.) TORTURE, EVEN IN PRISON!

Accounts of torture have not abated, If anything, those reaching us in recent months have become more graphic – an indication that those who have been subjected to the anguish and human degradation inherent in torture are less intimidated, and more determined to speak the truth about the treatment they have endured. We plead – earnestly – with our readers and with the government of the Republic of Korea; Torture must be stopped! The existence of torture cannot be denied, and can only undermine all other goals and values professed by a people and by their rulers. Stop the system which has systemitized the use of torture!

Word has reached us that late in 1981, Mr. KIM Chong-won, presently serving a 4-year sentence in Kangnung Prison in connection with the 1980 KIM Dae-jung case, **was brutally tortured in prison.** Although details are still lacking, a totally reliable source from within the prison has reported that on December 9 Mr. Kim was subjected to numerous forms of torture, including the "AIRPLANE RIDE" and "BARBECUED CHICKEN".

Kim Chong-won and the others in the Kim Dae-jung case underwent severe treatment during their 1980 interrogation. In December's tortures, however, Kim Chong-won is reported to have been convinced that he would die. In response to the tortures, and to being shaved bald and left in his cell with **absolutely no bedding despite the bitter cold of Korea's winter,** he refused food and water for ten days, as a final act of protest. The torture was brought on, it is reported, by his refusal to sign a confession of his "guilt" – a "confession" which conceivably could have led to his release in the Christmas amnesty.

After denials from both the KCIA and the Presidential Blue House, latest word is that the prison officials have admitted to and apologized for their use of torture. Details to follow in a forthcoming issue of the COMMUNIQUE.

4.) SLUMS & THE '88 OLYMPICS

A cold wind blew across the hillside on November 19, as over 1,500 riot-equipped police and city employees encircled the Sadangdong slum area. Their job: ensure that 500 families left their tin and cardboard shacks "voluntarily," thereby allowing city crews to make rubble of their meager belongings and shelter. Intimidated, many stood by quietly. Others let loose with stones to vent their anger at having been blatantly deceived, resulting in the detention of several, and subsequent "purification camp" sentence of one.

The **Sadang-dong squatter's slum** dates to the early 1960s, when thousands of rural folk flooded into Seoul in response to Park Chung-hee's "modernization" program: a planned uprooting of the rural population to provide a sizable and cheap industrial labor force. By the mid-1970s, Park's concern for "beautification" led to forced "clearance" of slums,

(Continued on page 8)

Torture in S. Korea: "Those Who Live by Sword..."

In the following account in diary form, a Christian student speaks of his first-hand experience of torture. – Editor (This article was originally carried in the Oct. 25, 1981 issue of Korea Communique)

An increasing number of personal accounts reach us – accounts of detention, interrogation, insults, and in many instances, physical and psychological torture. Although writing at considerable risk, the authors realize the need to inform others of their experiences, and of the regime's tactics of intimidation and torture.

Reprinted here is one Christian student's account in diary form, giving a sense of how arbitrary this system is.

FROM THE DIARY OF A CERTAIN STUDENT

Friday, . . . , 1981

I'm nervous because of a dream I had last night. I don't believe in dreams and I forgot about it right away and went to school. The students are very busy with their term papers, which are due in on the . . .th. I was so busy writing my report that I didn't even realize that noon had already come and gone. I was hungry and I'd finished most of my assignments, so I went home.

When I entered the gateway I sensed something strange. Today mother's face looks much older.

I learned that some detectives had come to the house just after I'd left for school. I have no idea why they came. My brother asked them their purpose, and they said they had orders from headquarters to meet me because I was organizing prayer meetings. I'm confused. How could I be leading a prayer meeting which I've never heard of? I hear that the detectives dropped in a shop near here and talked about all sorts of things, including that they were going to arrest me for joining a demonstration, and asking when I would come back. Anyway, I haven't done anything, and I began to eat. But I was uneasy about mother, who's very worried, so I called the police station using the number on the calling card one of the detectives left.

The detective was out, but he called back a little later. He asked me to meet him in a coffeehouse in front of my house. At the coffeehouse he asked me whether I knew a student named "B". He said that "B" had written a letter that was causing a lot of trouble, and that he had been taken into custody along with his father. Then he asked me to go to the police station and meet "B", I agreed because "B" is a member of my church's high school division. A police car was waiting outside the coffeehouse.

After arriving at the police station, I was taken to the room of

"This is him, sir," the detective said.

"Hmm, so this is the guy? You've been manipulating young students . . . Take him over there."

It was very threatening. Watched and accused by scores of eyes, I was taken to the information office.

"Commie bastard!"

"I'm going to kill you this very day!"

Curses and insults poured down all over me. They ordered me to sit down and then they punched me for sitting down.

"Take off your glasses!"

They punched my face. My cheeks were burning, but I tried to stay cool. It wasn't easy. Anger. Then they ordered me to kneel down facing the wall. Then their abuses came even faster and they began to kick me from every side. I have no idea why they treat people this way. They ordered me to confess that I had instigated "B". I was completely confused. Of course all I could say was the truth, that I hadn't done anything, so they yelled "Tricky bastard!" and kicked me even harder.

"In the information section we specialize in breaking the bones of commies . . ."

This continued for some time and then I was put in a small room. There they tried to make me confess to having "B" write a pamphlet. I asked them in return how I could have had him write it when I've never even seen it and had not even heard of its existence. They punched my face again and hit me with sticks. After some more harassment they said that "B" had confessed everything, and they demanded that I confess that I had said in a sermon that the deaths of some bears were given great newspaper coverage while the people's deaths were hardly reported, and that I had asked him to read *SSIALESORI* ["*Voice of the People*" magazine published by Quaker elder Ham Sok-hon, now banned from publication and sale]. In reality I had mentioned "*Voice of the People*", because "B" asked me about it. He'd been reading it for some time previously.

A kind of inexpressable emptiness continued, with the only movement coming from the police stick. They were panting themselves, as they showed me "B's" written statement and the list of the supposed "organizations". They showed me my position in it and asked me who was above me. I felt totally oppressed. They even asked, "Do you take orders from Rev. . . ?"

Since I denied everything, they confronted me with "B". In front of me "B" swore to the truth of his statement. They refused to change the statement. It said that in a sermon I said that human beings, who are made in the image of God, are today deprived of most of that image, and that I asked people to read "*Voice of the People*", and that I said that our minister was in prison even though he wasn't guilty of anything. According to their logic, participating in the realities of the world around us is crime, and religion should deal only with life after death. Because those in our church denomination participate in these realities, goes their logic, they are criminals.

Monday, . . . , 1981

Several painful days have passed. I have just been sitting here. I feel covered with darkness even more when the police say things such as "We ought to burn that damn church to the ground," or "Why did you join that particular church? There are a lot of other Presbyterian churches," and "Why did you enter that college? " They also make personal attacks on the minister and continue to attack "B's" pamphlet.

It seems that someone from headquarters came and ordered a reinvestigation of "B", so they made up a new "statement". Their main interest this time was in which subjects we learn at school, especially in the subjects which are related to participating in social realities, and the contents of these courses. They also wanted to know the names of the members of the college, high-school, and junior high-school divisions at church. After this was written down, some detectives from "X" police station came and made a list of all of these students and their teachers, as well as all of their activities, the contents of our meetings, and so forth.

Wednesday, . . . , 1981

Five of the seven people arrested in connection with this "incident" were released: three high-school students, a woman who copied down the pamphlet, and a printer. Only I and "B" – who is said to be the chief plotter – remain. They said we'll be summarily tried. At first they said it was under Article 7:1 of the [National?] Security Law that we would be tried, with my crime being one of instigation, but suddenly they changed this to lighter charges. With the other five people gone, the room seems very large.

Thursday, . . . , 1981

This morning "B" and I were given summary trials. "B" was sentenced to two days and I to three days. After eating lunch I was put in a cell. The guards hate the college I attend so much you can hear their teeth grind. They make me crouch down in a painful position and then cover me with shouts and insults.

"Why did you choose that damn college? Even if I ground that place up to the last bone no taste would come out!"

"Hey, we're going to take care of you today!"

Saturday, . . . , 1981

Today I was released. I went up to the Information Section office, and soon my mother appeared. I felt sorry for her because I'd caused her so much worry. I hope justice will come to this country as soon as possible. They continued to slander the church and I was forced to write a statement. Then I had to go to the room of the Chief of the Information Section and listen to a list of threats, such as: "Don't be so narrow-minded," "This incident could never have happened without you," and "We are giving you this impression you, but we decided to forgive you this time." Then I came home.

Now I realize that our situation, no matter how covered over it may be with rationalizations and masks, is nothing but a battlefield between the individualistic, selfish power of Satan and the life of loving and cherishing one's fellows. Be gone, Satan! [*Matthew 15:23*]

The fearful and dark reality is that Satan is violent and strongly armed. But I am confident of our victory because of that very darkness and fear, for those who live by the sword will also die by the sword. [*Matthew 26:52*]

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

Arirang Life at Colliery (1)

Introduced here is the first installment of excerpts from an article by Li Myong Su on his experience at a coal mine. He contributed his article titled "Arirang Life at Colliery" to the south Korean monthly "Sin Tong-A" in its February issue of this year.

In this article he writes about his sufferings during one and a half years of his 7 years at a mine.

Referring to this article he said:

My experience as told here is only a part of my life at the mine. The mine where I worked was a small-scale mine where there were only 400 workers. Therefore, the conditions there may be different from those at big mines. But I think the life of miners is essentially the same.

We workers are placed in a situation where we may die at any moment. We come from the north and south and, separated from each other some day. Therefore, people call us black migratory birds. Our life is full of sadness, so our life may be said to be an Arirang life at a mine. I hope that this article will contribute to widening the understanding of life conditions of miners and to their decent life. Through our Arirang life at the mine, I learnt no wall was there that separated living from death. Like most other miners, I shook my tears away over the heaped up coal with a sigh of despair.

A closed friend of mine told me, "To live is better than to die." So, I live. I will live, believing there is still hope in this society where there are many sorrows.

An express train on the Yongdong Line is running in a heavy snowstorm, with its hoarse whistle echoing through the peaks and valleys of Mt. Taebaek. I am on my way to a place where I was brought up in coal dust.

At the age of two, I came to a coal-mining area of S town on my mother's back. I was brought up, moving from a coal village to another with my father, a miner. Mountains were dark even in the summer and waters of the river ran thick like Indian ink. I came to realize that water is crystal and colorless for the first time when I reached the age of discretion.

One day in August, three years ago, I left this town, firmly determined in a downpour never to return to this town.

Night is closing in outside the windows of the coach, which is running on dark land. Wind-swept snow hit the windows. The sound of wheels turning on rails shatters my mind.

"Where are you going?" A young woman who seemed to have never tasted difficulties of living asked me.

"To S town," I answered.

"Is that so? I'll go to S town, too. This is the first time."

"Are you from Seoul?" she continued.

"From Anyang." So saying, I emptied a cup of half-drunk low-quality distilled spirits at a draught.

"Are you going to a mine?" She asked.

"I was brought up there. I was a pump operator at a mine several years ago . . . . I left there determined not to eat rice mixed with coal dust, but I am on my way to that town, feeling miserable in this way."

She was staring at my face and lowered her eyes on a book she was reading.

My thought was back to my youthful days when I was fond of reading books. But I was immediately pulled back to the realities of life that I was leading a hard and hopeless life. The train arrived at the station.

Chol Su, my fellow student and a prankish friend, met me at the station.

"Welcome to our town," Chol Su embraced me closely. I said nothing and went out from the waiting room. Chol Su followed me silently, seeing my sad look.

We had drank *makkolri* (unrefined alcoholic drink) together at a drinking house in front of the station and then we began to walk along a railroad track in a heavy snowstorm. This was a bank path where I used to walk for several years and did mischieves on my way home from school.

Posted at 3rd Mine

In January 1977 I was assigned to the 3rd mine, where I found many seniors from my school.

At a bus stop where I used to take a bus to my work, I found a few familiar persons, who were stepping there on the ground to keep out the cold.

At 6:00 in the morning in January it was still dark. The wind, which rolled up cold, freezing snow, sharply hit my face. The snow pounded on by tires, was as hard as ice. People in a jam-packed bus all wore gloomy faces. When the bus arrived at a bus stop in front of the mine pillar yard, the day began to break.

I followed Chol Su and entered a changing room by a bath room, carrying a bundle of my working dress, Chol Su had chosen a locker for me.

"Why do you have a dark expression on your face. Brighten your face a bit. You worked for several years as a pump operator. There is no difference between a pump operator and a pitman."

Those who had known me, looked at me with a pitiful look. I hated such a look to death. I thought I should not hate them so much who had worked under my father. I couldn't but feel from their look of pity at me that they thought of me as a ruined man. Though I told myself not to think so . . . .

I changed my clothes into working dress and went to the waiting room where my work was to be arranged. The flame of an oil stove made of a drum lit the pale face of those surrounding the oil stove, which looked red in the room. Coal dust lay on the floor. Miners chattered and smoked tobacco. The wind blowing in through the crevices in the broken door was colder than ice.

In order to receive a safety lamp, I went to a battery charging room. The man who was in charge of the battery charging room was a senior in my elementary school.

"We seemed to be destined to be miners, don't we?"

After graduation from school, he was at a loose end. He led a fast life in Pusan or somewhere and finally he became a miner. So, he could say such a thing.

Korean Paintings "A Long Westward Journey" By Lim Duk Myong (1767–?)

Legend

Gold Bell and Silver Bell

Once upon a time there lived a greedy landlord in Wanggol Village. He had a young hired hand named Pokdol.

Pokdol worked for his master for ten years and, one day, asked him to pay for it. But the landlord refused it on some idle pretext. Pokdol was red with anger. But what could he do to the landlord who had power and money?

He left the master and barely earned his living by doing odd jobs for one hirer after another.

One moonlit night, his mind was preoccupied with a question: Why are toilers badly off while landlords who loaf away are well-off? All of a sudden a purplish smoke rose in front of him and appeared an old man, who said:

"Your diligent boy, I've come to help you. You are honest and hard-working. What is your wish? Let me know it."

"I don't want a lot of treasure, sir," the young man replied politely. "I'll be grateful if you let me have a job so that I won't go hungry."

The old man said: "Go up the back-hill tomorrow and turn over a big rock under the 100-year-old oak tree, and you will find there treasures with which you can live in clover." Leaving these words behind, he disappeared.

Next day, the boy did as had been told. And he found under the rock a chest filled with dazzling gold and silver things and other precious treasures. He would not monopolize the treasures and shared them with the poor folk in Wanggol Village.

The stunning rumour reached the ears of the greedy landlord, who went up the hill and moved the rock under the oak tree. But, instead of treasures, a viper turned up and bit his thigh before it disappeared.

The landlord was laid up. He used all curatives but in vain. His illness got worse as the days went by.

The landlord spread a rumour that he would give half of his property to whoever could cure him. But even famous doctors were at their wit's end.

One day, the mysterious old man reappeared in front of Pokdol and gave him a pair of bells, gold and silver, and said:

"Honest boy, now is the time for you to pay off your old scores. Go to the landlord tomorrow and tell him you will heal him if he gives you all his property. Shake this gold bell three times if he accepts your offer, and shake this silver bell three times if he goes back on his own words."

The boy visited the landlord and asked him, "Would you give me all your property if I cure you of your disease?"

The landlord said no, although he was on the verge of death.

"Do as you like," and young man, turning on his heels. He walked down the road and was soon overtaken by the wife of the landlord. She pleaded, "Please save my husband, and I'll give you all our property, lock, stock and barrel."

He first pretended to be reluctant to accept her entreaty, but turned round to revisit the landlord. No sooner had he shook the gold bell three times than the moribund patient was up and about.

He asked the landlord to hand over his property as he had promised. The latter admitted that he had made no such promise and abused the former instead.

The boy took out the silver bell and gave three shakes to it. As soon as it rang, the landlord fell ill again.

The landlord's wife was scared at the sight. She knelt down, and rubbing her palms, pleaded the young man to recover her husband. She reasoned that what he would be given all their property.

The boy shook the gold bell three times. The landlord turned as fit as a fiddle. The latter pledged to keep the promise and asked the boy to wait for a day.

The boy agreed and returned home.

The cunning landlord called on the magistrate and requested him to get rid of Pokdol, offering him a box of money.

Tipstaffs came and arrested the youth.

He was taken to the magistrate and tortured in cold blood. He was even deprived of the gold and silver bells.

With the bells in his hands, the magistrate blared: "This greenhorn is to perish shortly, so I must test it with this bell myself." Then he gave a long, violent shake to the silver bell.

But it was not Pokdol who died. The landlord and tipstaffs who had been standing by the magistrate fell down one after another and the magistrate himself fell all of a heap.

Pokdol shared out all the property left by the dead landlord and magistrate to poor peasants in Wanggol Village and lived there happily.

Rice of Ancient Korea (1)

Rice Cultivation 3,000 Yrs. Ago

Five kinds of carbonized grain (rice, foxtail millet, Chinese millet, sorghum and bean) were found in June last year at house site No. 36 of the Namgyong remains, Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang.

The excavation work was started in 1979 to unearth the Namgyong remains by an archaeological research group of the Academy of Social Sciences and workers of the Korean Central Museum of History.

In the course of excavation work on the Namgyong remains, house sites were newly discovered: two belonging to the neolithic age and four to the bronze age. In a bronze age site (about 3,000 years ago) were found five fossilized cereals including burnt rice.

The new findings show that the Korean people had been engaged in creative labour to transform nature since olden times.

House site No. 36 (the bronze age), where five kinds of cereals were found, is considered to be a site of a semi-dugout built some 45cm underground. It was littered around with burnt pillars and rafters—evidence that the dugout was burnt down.

Grains were found in the centre of the site. Grain sacks hung from the ceiling had fallen when the shelter had collapsed. Various cereals were scattered, mixed with earth, on the ground within a diametre of 1 metre.

The floor was also littered with many fragments of earthenware and stone implements. Shreds were put together into vessels peculiar to bronze age remains in the west coastal area of the DPRK. Stone implements such as crescent swords (used in cutting ears of grains) ring wheels (used in thread making), axes and arrowheads also showed the same features as those of bronze age findings in the area.

Besides the six house sites in the Namgyong remains, so far there had been discovered a few dozen house sites in over 10 areas including Wasandong, in Sosong district, Pyongyang, Soktan-ri in Songrim City and Koyon-ri in Hwangju County in North Hamgyong Province. They are all considered to be the remains about 3,000 years ago.

The Namgyong remains of various primitive house sites include five sites belonging to the neolithic age and 22 sites to the bronze age, which were unearthed by the end of last year.

This was not the first time that grains were excavated. Burnt millets had been found at No. 31 house site (over 4,000 years ago) belonging to the neolithic age, excavated in 1980 and at No. 11 house site (about 3,000 years ago, built little later than the house at No. 36 site) belonging to the bronze age, unearthed in 1979.

Burnt grains had already been dug out from primitive remains.

The grain confirmed as barnyard millet or foxtail millet was found at No. 2 house site (about 4,500–4,000 years ago) at the Chitam-ri remains, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, unearthed in 1957, which belong to the neolithic age.

Beans, red beans and broomcorn millet belonging to the bronze period were discovered at the Odong remains (some 3,000 years ago), Hworyong County, North Hamgyong Province, excavated in 1954; broomcorn millet and Indian millet found at house site No. 15 (about 3,000 years old) at the Pomui remains, Musun County, Chongjin City excavated in 1959–60; foxtail millet and red beans discovered at house site No. 39 (about 3,000 years old) at the Soknan-ri remains, Songrim City, North Hwanghae Province, unearthed in 1973.

A lot of archaeological material indicates that the Korean ancestors had settled down to do farming and other productive activities in the early neolithic age.

A stone shovel, a stone plow and a stone sickle were found at house site No. 2 at the Chitam-ri remains, Pongsan County, South Hwanghae Province, which are a typical indication that the Korean ancestors of the neolithic period did advanced farm work.

The findings in the Namgyong remains confirm the fact that agriculture which held an important place in productive activities in the neolithic age, grew to be a dominant occupation in the bronze age.

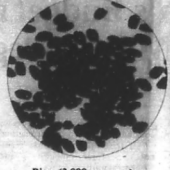
Grains had been excavated on many occasions from primitive remains. But five cereals including rice were found for the first time at No. 36 site mentioned above. This means that the Korean ancestors had already cultivated five cereals since 3,000 years ago—a high development of crop cultivation.

Rice discovered at the Namgyong remains is of particular importance. In the past the long history of rice cultivation in Korea was shown in an old record which related that rice farming began in the 1st century A.D. The fact was also proved by the findings—a lump of rice excavated in 1920 from the shell-heap remains in Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province, together with coins used in the 1st–2nd centuries A.D. The authoritative assumption was that rice had been grown around 2,000 years ago.

It was said that rice had been cultivated around 2,000 years ago. This assertion was based on an old record which says that rice-growing had started in the first century A.D. (Samguk Sagi—History of Three Kingdoms; 33 A.D.) and a lump of rice unearthed from a shell mound in Kimhae.

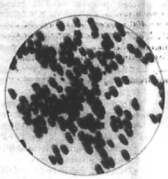
The material from the Namgyong remains confirms that rice cultivation has a history of 3,000 years.

(To be continued)



Rice (3,000 years ago)

Beans (3,000 years ago)



Broomcorn millet (3,000 years ago)

Sorghums (3,000 years ago)

▲ Earthen vessels at the house site of the Namgyong remains

◀ Partial view of the Namgyong remains unearthed (Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FEB. 17

* President of the Republic of Malta Agatha Barbara met DPRK ambassador to her country Kim Chi Sop.

Stressing that Korea must be reunified, the president declared that the government and people of Malta would always support the Korean people's struggle for the achievement of reunification of the country.

FEB. 18

* Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, met the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Li Yong Su.

Declaring that the Zimbabwean people firmly support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he stressed that reunification of Korea must be realized in accordance with the policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

* Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere met Chong Nam Ho, ambassador of the DPRK to Tanzania.

President Nyerere said that Tanzania always sincerely wished to see Korea reunified into one.

He expressed full support to the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK, arrived in Caracas for a visit to Venezuela.

* Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of Guyana, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong U, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The president declared that he unconditionally and actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

FEB. 14–18

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung visited Cape Verde.

FEB. 22

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the Central People's Committee, arrived in Rwanda.

FEB. 23

* Agatha Barbara, President of Malta, met a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK headed by Chi Jae Ryong on a visit to her country.

Declaring invariably firm support to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country, she expressed the belief that the Korean people would surely achieve reunification of the country.

She expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between Malta and Korea.

FEB. 21–24

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae visited Sudan.

FEB. 24

* Hammer de Robert, President of the Republic of Nauru, met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by An Gyong Hyon.

The president hoped that the friendly relations between Nauru and Korea would be everlasting and develop still further in the interests of the two peoples.

FEB. 25

* Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal met the delegation of the WPK headed by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the Central People's Committee.

The National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and the WPK are uniting and cooperating with each other for their ideological commonness, the president said.

The president further said:

Rwanda opposes the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the so-called "argument for cross recognition" brought forward by the U.S. and the south Korean puppets.

We will as ever stand firmly on the side of the WPK and the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the divided country.

There will be no change in our firm stand on reunification of Korea.

* Andre Kolingba, Chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, met the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea headed by Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Expressing full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully.

He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly relations between Central Africa and Korea.

FEB. 26

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CPC, arrived in Burundi.

FEB. 27

* Abi Kifle, Academic vice-President of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, arrived in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Reagan's Budget and U.S. Mil. Strategy

The U.S. administration unveiled its overall military strategy by President Reagan's budget message for fiscal 1983 and defense secretary Weinberger's annual defense report to Congress.

Reagan who took office in January last year, has stressed the need to once again augment and reaffirm "American power", avowing a huge military build-up.

But his policy invited severe criticisms not only from the American people but from the peoples of the rest of the world.

His nuclear policy kicked off unprecedentedly large-scale anti-Reagan anti-nuclear rallies in Europe.

His insistence on more arms has lead to a serious recession, the most serious since the 1930's Great Depression, while unemployment reached 8.8 percent, the highest since World War II.

Reagan's budget message for fiscal 1983 and Weinberger's report show: full speed ahead for arms buildup – a Reagan "revolution."

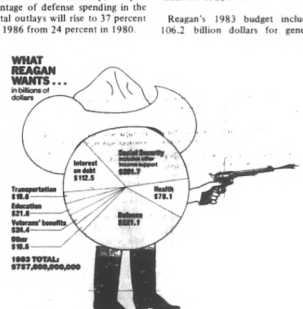
Mil. Spending Accounts for 29.2% of Total Spending

In his budget message, Reagan asks for an increase in military spending even more rapid than his earlier estimates, calling for slashes in social spending. The slashes are due in existing social programs, but Reagan is proposing a new reduction of $25.9 billion in fiscal 1983 from the spending levels previously scheduled. Of this, some $11.7 billion will come out of entitlement programs providing guaranteed benefits to people meeting certain qualifications: Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, welfare, student loans, school lunches, etc.

And if Reagan gets his way, military outlays will jump to $215.9 billion in fiscal 1983 (not counting $5.2 billion for defense-related activities), from $182.8 billion in the current fiscal year. This would be a 10.5% increase even after adjustment for an estimated inflation rate of 7.6% in defense items.

A $221.2 billion arms request, including $5.2 billion for defense related activities, account for 29.2 percent of the total spending, 0.4 percent higher than the level during the Vietnam War.

If Reagan continues to push ahead with arms buildup, the percentage of defense spending in the total outlays will rise to 37 percent in 1986 from 24 percent in 1980.



Time Magazine, February 15, 1982

Primary Emphasis on Strategic Nuclear Forces

Reagan in his budget stresses continuing efforts to strengthen strategic forces, combat readiness, force mobility, and general purpose forces.

To be more exact, the 1983 strategic program of 23.1 billion dollars, an increase of 6.9 billion dollars over 1982, provides for both near-term and improvements and longer-term programs. These programs include:

– Early deployment of cruise missiles on existing bombers and attack submarines.

– Acquisition of a new bomber (the B-1B) and development of advanced technology (stealth) bomber for deployment in the 1990's to provide a continued capability to penetrate Soviet defenses.

– Continued deployment of Trident ballistic missile submarines to strengthen the sea-based leg.

– Deployment and procurement of a new, larger and more accurate land-based missile, the MX.

Longer-term programs include: development of a new survivable deployment plan for the MX missile, development of a new-submarine-launched ballistic missile, continued improvements in the survivability of warning and communications systems.

As to combat readiness, Reagan says, "my program will continue to bolster combat readiness by increasing training, operating rates, and equipment support."

The 1983 budget provides 4.4 billion dollars for:

– Initial procurement of a fleet of improved C-5 cargo aircraft, and additional KC-10A tanker/cargo aircraft that will double wide-bodied military airlift capability by the 1990's.

– Continued upgrading of existing C-5A aircraft to extend their effectiveness beyond the year 2000.

– Conversion of additional fast logistic ships that will provide the capability to move heavy combat forces rapidly.

– Chartering a fleet of supply ships that can be stationed with equipment and supplies in Southwest Asia to reduce the time required for deployment of heavy forces.

The 1983 budget provides 114.3 billion dollars in operations and military personnel costs, an increase of over 13 billion dollars from the 1982 level.

Reagan's 1983 budget includes 106.2 billion dollars for general purpose forces (including both operations and investment), an 18 billion dollar increase over 1982. Reagan stressed an expanded shipbuilding program saying that the United States must have the naval capability to maintain control of vital sea lanes.

The budget provides an 18.6 billion dollar shipbuilding program including full funding for two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, to be constructed during 1983-87.

Other ships included in the 1983 program are three large cruisers equipped with an advanced air defense system; two nuclear-powered attack submarines; two frigates for convoy protection and four mine countermeasure ships to improve fleet capability to operate in mined waters.

The deployable battle force is estimated to increase from 513 ships in 1982 to over 600 by the end of the decade.

In addition, the budget provides for increased production of ground and tactical air force weapons. Production rates will be increased for a variety of new systems such as the M-1 Abrams tank, light armored vehicles, and the AV-8B marine corps attack aircraft.

Regarding Japan as Junior Partner

In an attempt to justify their military build-up and to pressure Japan to take a greater role in U.S. military strategy in the Far East, Weinberger groundlessly reported in his annual defense report, that "north Korea has relentlessly modernized and expanded its military forces."

The Americans, regarding Japan as junior partner in pushing ahead with their military strategy in Asia and the Pacific, are pressuring her to raise defense spending. They are urging an overseas deployment of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Tokyo and Washington, in May last year, used the term "alliance" with strong military implications in a joint communique, while the Japanese government promised to defend 1,000-mile sea lanes which cover the waters off the Koreans Peninsula and the Philippines.

Along with a strengthened Washington-Tokyo military alliance, Tokyo has launched a "study of measures to cope with a contingency in the Far East," which obviously means the Korean Peninsula, and raised defense spending by 7.75 percent.

Reagan, no content with this, urged Japan to introduce F-15 fighter bombers, P3C's and E3As.

The defense report said, "In order to strengthen these alliances, we hope that the Japanese, with the Free World's second largest economy and eight largest defense budget, will increase their contribution to regional stability by augmenting economic assistance to other nations, strengthening their air and sea defenses, and providing protection to the sea lines of communication out to 1,000 nautical miles." Thus, under the pretext of "regional stability", the Americans publicly urged Japan to give economic aid to other nations, south Korea by implication.

The fact that Weinberger obliquely mentioned Japan's "economic aid" to south Korea in his defense report implies that the "aid" is directly related to U.S.'s strategy purposes.

Implications are that war preparations by the United States together with Japan and south Korea, are entering their very grave stage.

Mindan Head Gets ¥25 Mil. as Bribe

The Hiroshima Summary Court on March 27, 1979 confirmed a fine of ¥100,000 imposed upon Chang Chong Myong, head of Mindan or the pro-Seoul "ROK" Resident Union in Japan, and one day later he was elected head of Mindan and stayed in the job for three years, concealing his criminal record, it has been learnt.

The Korea Press International (KPI) daily news published by a Mindan organization, which disclosed this on Mar. 3, also charged the Mindan head with running for the same post in a new election.

The incident goes back to 1977, when he made a Korean resident in Hiroshima, president of a cold-storage company, transfer a total of ¥25 million to his account in a south Korean credit association in Tokyo.

The money is said to have been an operation fund for getting permission to export oysters from a south Korean company in Pusan to Japan.

He was indicted on charges of violation of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Act on Feb. 27, 1979 and was sentenced to a fine of ¥100,000 by the Hiroshima Summary Court on March 8, the same year, and the punishment was confirmed by the court on March 27.

Sources close to Chang said that his act deserved no praise, because he had known that he had been violating the law, the paper said.

Payoff Scandal by Mindan Officials

Meanwhile, in April 1981, at the time of the election of head of Mindan's Fukuoka Prefectural headquarters, Lee Chun U, one of the runners, tried to bribe Chang Chong Myong and Mindan General Secretary Kwon Hyok Too in an attempt to win the election. He gave Chang ¥1 million in cash and general secretary a check for ¥5 million.

However, losing the election, Lee Chun U urged the two Mindan officials to give back the money.

(Continued from Page 5)

pushing many onto hillsides further from Seoul. The apartments which rose on former slum-sites were priced beyond the reach of those forced to move, despite claims that the displaced would have first option to purchase the flats.

The residents' anger at their forced dislocation was thoroughly justified. Just months earlier, following visits to Sadang-dong by Mother Teresa and Cardinal Stephen Kim, both President and Ms. Chun Doo-hwan had paid visits to the area. The President and city officials set the residents' apprehensions to rest, by promising there would be no removal.

Fanfare over the September 30 announcement that Seoul would host the 1988 Olympics seems to have changed the government's attitude abruptly. Local city officials began to negotiate with selected leaders in the slums, eager to gain their cooperation in convincing the residents to move out quietly – "voluntarily." Slums, the argument goes, would mar the city's appearance for Olympic visitors from overseas.

A complex social structure exists within such communities as Sadang-dong's slum, blocking early cooperation. On the one hand, residents had organized themselves early on to build, by community effort, many of the houses recently destroyed. Their efforts saved money, and provided a rare sense of togetherness. On the other hand, early residents had staked out their own patches of land, and were the ones to benefit more from the community house-building efforts. By "owning" their shacks, they were able to take in lodgers – three families renting space and living with a fourth family, the owners. An "income gap" developed from this situation, with the "owners" accumulating savings, and the "renters" barely making ends meet.

The area leaders consulted by the city came from the "owner" group, with more say and power in the slum. City officials, in a familiar divide-and-conquer tactic, offered the "owners" more compensation for their destroyed homes than "renters" – the latter being promised a total of 50,000 Won compared with the "owners" 2-500,000. Combined with their savings, this amount would allow "owners" to move into other low-income housing areas. The "renters", however, would not have enough to even set up house in another slum.

Coopted by the city, slum leaders reported that the residents had agreed to go along with the city's "rennovation program" for the area. When clearance crews arrived on the 18th, however, they were driven away by angry residents. Thus the fortified demolition was undertaken on the 19th. For those with no savings on which to rely, the result was far from the "welfare society" promised by the Chun Doo-hwan regime. And unlike previous demolitions under Park's orders, this was the first reported to take place at the height of Korea's winter!

Church efforts in support of slum residents' rights date from as early as 1953 and the end of the Korean War, but were largely limited to charity projects. Only in the late 1960s did these efforts shift to the underlying social and political problems which created and sustain slums. In the Sadang-dong area, the Heemong Church [pictured on facing page] was established in 1975 with Korean Methodist Board of Social Responsibility backing. Out of its tiny quarters, also scheduled for demolition in a second phase, grew a night high school, kindergarten and medical clinic, with interns coming from Severance Hospital. Several Catholic sisters, too, lived among the residents of Sadang-dong slum. A service attended by over 100 Christian youth and residents was held on the 20th, amidst the rubble where the slum had stood, calling for adequate compensation and thorough reappraisal of the residents' housing and relocation needs. Some of the residents were heard to say the following:

"They destroyed everything, even our household belongings, in their violence and eagerness! Where do they expect us to go, and what have they done to help us get through the cold of winter? We will resist to death, as we have no choice – while they simply count their profits!"

Pictured on the facing page are scenes of the hillside after demolition crews finished their work, and tents provided on a temporary basis to those with nowhere to go. When the tents are gone, what next? Olympics & "Democratic welfare society"?

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